

## LABOR LEADERS MEET

Largest Gathering Ever Held in America.

## STRIKE SITUATION DISCUSSED

The Conference Behind Closed Doors—Operators Uniformity Meeting at Pittsburg.

Washington, W. Va., July 27.—What is declared to be the most important and largest gathering of the heads of labor organizations of America ever held is now in session in this city. It is the conference of labor leaders called last week by President M. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers and approved by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in which the miners' organization is a part. The part of the conference is to aid in a speedy and successful termination of the great coal strike. Sessions of the conference were held during the day and night, but until the night session was held little had been accomplished.

The following labor leaders are present: Samuel Gompers of New York, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison of Cleveland, secretary of the federation; M. D. Ratchford of Columbus, president of the United Mine Workers of America; W. C. Pease of Columbus, secretary of the miners' organization; P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ill., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. D. Mahon of Detroit, president of the Steel Railway union; Jas. R. Evergreen, president of the Knights of Labor; Jas. H. Sullivan of Baltimore, president of the International Association of Boilermakers and Painters; J. B. Long of Indianapolis, Ill., president of the Confectioners' and Bakers' union; J. B. McHolland of Toledo, president of the International Union of Bicycle Workers; Jesus Johnson of Nashville, Tenn., president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union; W. B. Pease of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical Union; Robert A. of Indianapolis, secretary of the Northern Mineral, Metal, Works; William A. Kline of Lafayette, Ind., president of the Painters' and Decorators' union; J. W. Rea of Chicago, president of the International Tobacco Workers' union; Patrick Dolan of Pittsburgh, president of the Pittsburgh district miners; M. M. Garland of Pittsburgh, president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers; C. H. Wilkins of Chicago, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; F. P. Sargent of Peoria, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen; V. A. Patrick of Columbus, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; T. L. Davis of Bridgeport, Ohio, secretary of the Ohio miners' organization; E. V. Dale of Chicago, former head of the American Railway union; J. Kauzel of Pittsburgh, secretary of the American Flint Glass Workers' union; W. H. Riley of Wheeling, secretary of the National Stogt Workers' League; M. P. Carrick of Pittsburgh, secretary of the painters' organization; F. J. Murphy of Pittsburgh, secretary and treasurer of the National Painters' and Glass Fitters' union.

The first session of the conference was held at 1 o'clock, on the arrival of Messrs. Ratchford and Pease of Columbus. On motion of Mr. Sovereign, Samuel Gompers was chosen to preside, and Secretary Morrison, also of the federation, was made secretary.

Chairman Gompers then called upon the miners' representatives to detail the situation. They were also asked to suggest in what manner the other labor organizations could be of service. President Ratchford and the miners' union addressed the conference at some length, stating fully the causes that had led to the suspension of work in the binational region, and presented the conditions of the miners who are taking part in the strike.

W. C. Pease, Patrick Dolan and T. L. Lewis also addressed the conference, speaking in the same strain.

Upon reassembling at 2:30 the conference again took up the strike question. Messrs. Mahon, Rea and Dale, who have been at work in the administration district, Mr. A. S. Pease, who is from the Middle district, and Mr. T. L. Lewis, also addressed the meeting, the latter speaker at some length.

Telegrams pledging financial aid for the miners were received from nearly all the heads of organizations that had been unable to attend.

**OPERATORS' MEETING.**

Minority Report on the Uniformity Agreement Presented.

Permitting, July 27.—Eighty-nine coal companies' mines located in the Pittsburg district were represented at the coal operators' uniformity meeting here today. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. Very little was accomplished at the sessions today. The old uniformity, against which the new clause was inserted, was represented by the committee and the meeting tomorrow will take the agreement by clauses for discussion.

The only sensational incident of today's session occurred when Colonel W. P. Rend, president of a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting, in several terms, bolted the conference.

W. Moray called the meeting to order at 11:30, by nominating Alex Dempster for chairman, Colonel W. P. Rend named George Schleider, but he declined and Dempster was chosen to preside.

General John Little was chosen vice president. He made a short address, saying he came here as a citizen, and had no personal interest in the coal business. Hoped by conciliation and mediation to bring in a uniform agreement, but the miners' laws had nothing to do with the question. Others had power to settle the controversy. As Pittsburg goes on will the other states go. After electing Marshal H. Reno secretary a committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement, revise it to suit the changed conditions since its first formulation, and report to the conference at 3 o'clock. The committee consists of W. V. Dugrmitt, George W. Schleider, Thomas E. Young, W. P. Black, C. A. Dugrmitt, and F. M. Osborne, known until 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the report was read and Captain Sleyther moved that it be received and the committee discharged.

Colonel Rend demanded recognition for the hearing of a minority report. He prefaced the report with a few remarks on what he termed the humus intention of the meeting. Colonel Rend said he had been misled by General Lit-

## TROOPS TO GO NORTH

A Company May Leave Seattle August 5th.

## THE CANADIAN MINING LAWS

L. M. Turner, Who Spent Eleven Years in Alaska, Says Wait Until March, 1858.

## SANTA FE CHANGES.

General Passenger and Freight Agents Appointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The position of assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe railroad in this city, held until recently by H. C. Bush, has been abolished, and the latter gentleman has been appointed general agent of the freight department.

John L. Trustow has been appointed general agent of the passenger department. Both appointees will have headquarters in this city.

F. A. Jones, who has been identified with the Santa Fe road and Northern California, has also been given the position of general agent of the freight and passenger department of the road, with headquarters in San Francisco.

The company has announced that the jurisdiction of H. K. Gregory, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern California railway, has been extended over the Santa Fe railroad.

Knows Where Dunham Is.

SAN JOSÉ, July 27.—A. M. Stoddard, who gave Oakland as his residence, called on Chief of Police Kidward today, and made the statement that he knew the whereabouts of Dunham, the murderer of the McClellan family, but that he must have \$1000 in cash before he would divulge Dunham's alleged hiding place.

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Three Skeletons Found.

MONTGOMERY, July 27.—While excavating near the Columbia river for a pier for a new bridge, workmen exhumed the remains of three skeletons at a depth of ten feet. It could not be told with certainty what the remains were those of whites or Indians. One of the bodies was in an upright position.

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK.

A FAVORABLE WEEK AND GOOD FRUIT DOING WELL.

## THE WHEAT HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION—THE YIELD VARYING.

BOSTON, July 27.—The dinner of Boston business men to Secretary Gage at the Tuilleries this afternoon was attended by about 150 of the leading men in professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner.

On being introduced, Secretary Gage said in part:

"Opposing forces met in November last and contended bitterly over the most vital of economic questions. That issue is now decided. The ballot has rendered its imperative voice for honest money and for liberty regulated by law. It now remains to the men whether from that decision there is to be any success in the future. It is this decisive internal strife, interest and party strife, the action of those who, clothed with legislative and executive functions, have it in their power to make secure their fruits of victory or make, by failing to comprehend their high responsibility, may let sleep the advantages so hardly won."

The administrative branch of the government will not sleep nor rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be prompt and judicious action.

The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the bill of the Senate submitted to Congress by the President.

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tle as to the purpose of the meeting. He understood that it had been called with a view of hastening a settlement of the strike and was assured of that by a letter from the General on Monday night.

The preamble to the resolutions relates the earnest desire of the coal operators to devise honorable methods to bring the strike to a termination; deplores the poverty and misery of the vast army of miners and their families, and claims that the public has been misled by false statements as to the causes responsible for the present and past trouble.

THE CANADIAN MINING LAWS

L. M. Turner, Who Spent Eleven Years in Alaska, Says Wait Until March, 1858.

AMERICANS IN PRISON.

San Francisco, July 27.—Captain Ray, U. S. A., with five officers and fifty-six men, will leave Seattle for Circle City, Alaska, via St. Michaela, Alaska.

Orders have been sent to San Francisco to ship a year's supplies of clothing which will include 100 woolen blankets, axes and tools. Twelve improved canvas tents will be shipped to Seattle today from Philadelphia by express.

Passage has been secured for the United States officers and their men on the North American Transportation and Trading Company's steamer Cleveland, which leaves Seattle August 5th. Each man's fare will cost the government \$150 and each ton of freight will be charged for at \$80. The Douglas government is to send seventy-five additional companies to the Klondyke, the total number being twenty-five, to be sent to the Klondyke.

The steamer City of Topika will sail tomorrow morning for Seattle with 210 passengers. She goes out as far as Juneau, whence a majority of the passengers will branch out for the mines. The steamer Islander will sail from Victoria, N. B., with over 200 passengers. Ketchikan, all the way going on the Islander from Seattle.

The next vessel leaving Seattle for Dyea will be the steamer Rosalie, chartered last Saturday for two days. Already the 100 passengers allowed by the inspector have been booked for the Rosalie, and twenty more are hanging around the office awaiting the chance of getting a place on the last moment. The steamer Birth, chartered by the same parties and also scheduled to sail on the 3rd, will take north sixty horses at \$25.50 a head.

In an interview tonight with the Associated Press correspondent L. M. Turner, who spent eleven years in Alaska and the Arctic regions in the employ of the government, said: "It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondyke gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meager enough, and scores will certainly endure hardships that death would not relieve. The transportation companies are probably to blame for the number going by way of St. Michaela. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third of the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaela's or along the Yukon, and they will not seek work among the cities until next spring. Many of those who go by way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the head of the river, and the winter will be a long one.

"No person should go with less than four and a half to live and a half pounds of provisions for each day, if he expects to remain in the country. Actual food supply for each person would amount to fully 1600 pounds, highly carbonaceous food should predominate, sterilized, of alcoholic character should be avoided. One pound of tea is equal to seven pounds of coffee for drinking purposes. Abundance of cranberries may be procured, but water and berries will not afford room for each day, if he expects to remain in the country. Actual food supply for each person would amount to fully 1600 pounds, highly carbonaceous food should predominate, sterilized, of alcoholic character should be avoided. One pound of tea is equal to seven pounds of coffee for drinking purposes. Abundance of cranberries may be procured, but water and berries will not afford room for each day, if he expects to remain in the country. 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## THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN.

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

It is a fact cry ever has been raised it is

of the Democracy against a protective

tariff. The Democratic orators and

newspapers have mouthed it for years,

until it one did not watch the men of

that party, one might almost be led to

suppose that they believe themselves in

their claim that a tariff for protection is

an abomination. But when they are

put to the practical test, they invariably

are found giving the lie to their pro-

tests. So we have the spectacle in

this district, for instance, of a Demo-

crat-populist congressman on one day

roundly denouncing a protective tariff

as an injury of iniquities and an an-

other day voting for an increased tariff

on raisins. And he is not alone in his

inconsistency position. Everywhere the

Democratic mouth, which is adjusted on

one side to denunciation of a protective

tariff, is adjusted on the other side to

voting for it if selfish interests are con-

cerned. Boiled down, the Democratic

shibboleth becomes, "A protective

tariff is wrong, but please protect my

bean patch."

Nor is this conduct justified by the

Democratic argument, "The tariff is in-

trinsically wrong, but we have it, and I

must have my share of its benefits." If

it is wrong, an honorable man should

refuse to work for a share in its financial

benefits. There was a time when

brigandage was quite the rule in Italy,

but he nevertheless was a knave who

became a brigand because "we have it,

and I must have my share of its bene-

fits." Every man who denounces protec-

tion while he actively works to secure

its benefit for him and his disreputable

himself. If he does not believe himself

his disreputable is apparent; if he does, to de-

mand a share in a system which he

claims is evil is no less dishonorable.

He is between the horns of the dilemma,

and he cannot escape from the one or

the other.

Commenting on the inconsistency of

the Democratic position, as it is illus-

trated theoretically and practically, the

New York *Post*, which, in the midst of a

great waste of inanity, occasionally says

something good, uses the following lan-

guage:

"The Democrats, however, have suc-

ceeded in throwing up not only their

strategic advantages, but also their arms

and ammunition. They have made

nearly every blunder that they could

have made. They have in the first place

fallen out with one another as to what

they should claim to represent. Per-

haps it is not indispensable that a politi-

cal party should be sincerely devoted to

its own principles, but it is indispensable

that it should pretend to have some

principles. But we find a considerable

number of so-called Democratic repre-

sentatives declaring that after all a

protective tariff is a good thing; a

still larger number of them a mild

opposition to protection as a system,

but insist that if the system is to pre-

vail, their constituents shall be included

among the favored classes. A few faith-

ful are found among the faithless, who

raise the old war cry, Tariff for revenue

only, but they are too small a remnant

to have any saying power."

For once the *Post*, which usually

flounders in a sea of wing-wumpus, is

quite right; the Democrats have thrown

away both their strategic advantages

and their arms and ammunition. If

the Democrats of congress in any way

handed them an opportunity to commit them-

selves to the people, it would have been

only by standing straight to the line of

principle. Their voice and oratory

should have unite for the cause in

which they claimed to believe. When

it came to oratory, indeed, they were

vociferous enough, but the great major-

ity of them labored and voted for tariff

protection for their own districts. Their

words and their acts looked in opposite

directions. They sacrificed their loudly-asserted principles whenever their

own patch was involved.

The Democratic party in looked upon

with popular suspicion and the thing

for which it stands is anomalous, its

leaders have themselves to thank for the

condition. They have so long said one

thing and done another that their in-

tegrity of purpose can but be doubted.

The Democratic party works as it votes;

the Democratic party has not seen that

recommendation to popular favor.

Respect to the evidences of gratifi-

cation in congress at the time of the

final passage and signing of the new

tariff law, the *Examiner* says:

The occasion of all this schoolboy

joke, these cheap jokers, was the final

approval of a measure which taxes most

of the prime necessities of life and

brings no corresponding gain to any-

body but a few wealthy monopolists.

Now do you really believe that? If

so, what did you mean by all that

saying for the duties on fruits, raisins

and other California products which the

new tariff has given us? Do you mean

to say that the growers of fruits, raisins

and nuts in this state are wealthy mo-

nopolists? Your statement is equiva-

lent to that, for the duties upon them

rank among the highest in the bill.

That being the case, you know that

your assertion is absolutely false, not

only regarding this but a majority of

the products favored with substantial

duties. The Democrats were unable to

frame a so-called tariff for revenue with-

out laying duties upon articles pro-

duced and handled by monopolies. It

could hardly be expected that the Re-

publicans could increase the revenues

without increasing some of the duties.

But there has been no more increase

upon these than there has been upon

the products in which competition is

free and open. Hence the statement

that the tariff brings no wealth to any-

body but a few wealthy monopolists has

nothing but its untruth to recommend it.

A. J. W.

Al Riley.

The scientific optician, with Naher the

jeweler.

New Books

To suit everybody at Smith &amp; Fenton's.

Fruit Cans and Jars, wholesale and

retail, at Donahoe, Emmons &amp; Co.'s.

Windmills, Tanks, Pumps, saving of

money, at Donahoe, Emmons &amp; Co.'s.

The Santa Cruz *Surf* says that the

Republicans have found a team that

can teach them how to play ball. Well,

perhaps, but still it would not be so

very surprising to see the pupil giving

the teacher a lesson in the near future.

Santa Cruz has a splendid team, how-

ever. No other kind could have won a

victory over the Fresno team.

The San Francisco *Call* makes the fol-

lowing reference to the house commit-

tee announced by Speaker Reed on

Saturday:

Representative Loud, who is regarded

with much favor by the brainy Maine

statesman, is retained as the chairman

of the important committee on post-

offices and postroads, and will there-

yield a strong influence among congress-

men.

Representative Bartham is given a

place on the committee on interstate

and foreign commerce, where he will be

in a position to aid the Pacific Coast

in a material way, as that committee has

jurisdiction over the Nicaragua canal

matter. Mr. Bartham is assigned also

to the irrigation of arid lands commit-

tee.

Representative Hibben will continue

on the naval affairs committee, and also

on that of public buildings and grounds,

and it goes without saying that he will

make a showing satisfactory to his con-

stituents and the state.

On the Pacific railroads committee

Representative Blair is placed, accor-

ding to his own expressed wishes,

while Representative



